LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."---Leviticus, 25: 10.

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Anti-Slavery.

From the Dublin News Letter.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

O'CONNELL'S REPORT.

A specially convened meeting of the members of this association, was held yesterday, in the Corn Exchange rooms.

Mr. O'Connell rose to bring forward one of the subjects for which (according to the advertisement,) the meeting was convened. He said that some time back, a remittance was received by the association from Ohio, enclosing which was a letter that contained a labored apology for slavery in the negro States. When it was read, he (Mr. O'Connell) said he considered the document as an offence against the association; and what made it worse, the writer admitted they had no interest, personally, in slavery themselves, it being prohibited in their district. It was disgusting to think that Irishmen, without any motive, could be advocates of slavery, and his strong feelings of horror were considerably heightened by the account Lord Morpeth (the best Englishman who ever visited Ireland,) gave of them, when he was obliged to say at an anti-slavery meeting, that the worst enemies of the people of color in America, were the Irish. [Loud cries of 'shame.'] It was very afflicting to hear such an account from such undoubted authority, and it was therefore necessary for Irishmen to separate Ireland from slavery as wide asunder as the poles.—[Hear.] In that opinion, he [Mr. O'Connell]prepared the following address,which he trusted would receive the unanimous approbation of the meeting:

The committee to whom the address from the Cincinnati Irish Repeal Association on the subject of negro slavery in the United States of America was referred, have agreed to the following report:

To T. D. Disney, Esq. Corresponding Secretary; W. Hunter, Esq. Vice President; Patrick M. Crosky, Esq. P. Cody, Esq. T. Connolly, Esq. and Stephen Bonner, Esq. the Executive Committee of the Cincinnati Repeal Association:

CORN EXCHANGE ROOMS, DUBLIN, 11th Oct. 1843.

Gentlemen.—We have read with the deepest affliction, not unmixed with some surprise and much indignation, your detailed and anxious vindication of the most hideous crime that has ever stained humanity—the slavery of men of color, in the United States of America. We are lost in utter amazement at the perversion of mind,and depravity of heart which your address evinces. How can the generous, the charitable, the humane,the noble emotions of the Irish heart, have become extinct amongst you? How can your nature be so totally changed, as that you should become the apologists and advocates of that execrable system, which makes man the property of his fellow man—destroys the foundation of all moral and social virtues—condemns to ignorance,immorality, and irreligion, millions of our fellow-creatures—renders the slave hopeless of relief, and perpetuates oppression by law, and in the name of what you call a constitution?

It was not in Ireland you learned this cruelty. Your mothers were gentle,kind, and humane. Their bosoms overflowed with the honey of human charity. Your sisters, are, probably, many of them, still amongst us, and participate in all that is good and benevolent, in sentiment and action. How then can you have become so depraved? How can your souls have become stained with a darkness blacker than the negro's skin? You say you have no pecuniary interest in negro slavery.—Would that you had! for it might be some palliation of your crime! but, alas! you have inflicted upon us the horror of beholding you the volunteer advocates of despotism in its most frightful state; of slavery in its most loathsome and unrelenting form.

We were, unhappily, prepared to expect some fearful exhibition of this description. There has been a testimony borne against the Irish by birth or descent, in America, by a person fully informed as to the facts, and incapable of the slightest misrepresentation; a noble of nature more than of titled birth; a man gifted with the highest order of talent, and the most generous emotions of the heart—the great, the good Lord Morpeth; he who, in the house of commons, boldly asserted the superior social morality of the poorer classes of the Irish, over any other people; he, the best friend of any of the Saxon race, that Ireland or the Irish ever knew—he, amidst congregated thousands, at Exeter Hall, in London,mournfully, but firmly, denounced the Irish in America,as being amongst the worst enemies of the negro slaves, and other men of color.

It is, therefore, our solemn and sacred duty to warn you, in words already used, and much misunderstood by you, to 'come out of her,' not thereby meaning to ask you to come out of America! but out of the councils of the iniquitous, and out of the congregation of the wicked, who consider man a chattel and a property, and liberty an inconvenience. Yes, we tell you to come out of such assemblages, but we did not, and do not, invite you to return to Ireland. The volunteer defenders of slavery, surrounded by one thousand crimes, would find neither sympathy nor support amongst native uncontaminated Irishmen.

Your advocacy of slavery is founded upon a gross error. You take for granted that man can be the property of his fellow-man—you speak in tones of indignation of those who would deprive white men of their 'property,' and thereby render them less capable of supporting their families in affluence. You forget the other side of the picture; you have neither sorrow nor sympathy for the sufferings of those who are iniquitously compelled to labor for the affluence of others—those who work without wages, who toil without recompense, who spend their lives in procuring for others the splendor and wealth, in which they do not participate. You totally forget the sufferings of the wretched black men, who are deprived of their ALL, without any compensation or redress. If you yourselves, all of you, or if any one of you were, without crime or offence committed by you, handed over into perpetual slavery—if you were compelled to work from sunrise to sunset, without wages, supplied only with such coarse food and raiment as would keep you in working order—if, when your 'owner' fell into debt, you were sold to pay his debts, not your own—if it were made a crime to teach you to read and write—if you were liable to be separated, in the distribution of assets, from your wives and your children—if you (above all) were to fall into the hands of a brutal master—and you condescend to admit that there are some brutal masters in America—if, among all these circumstances, some friendly spirit of a more generous order were desirous to give liberty to you and your families, with what ineffable disgust would not you laugh to scorn those who would traduce the generous spirits who would relieve you, as you now, pseudo-Irishmen—shame upon you!—have traduced and vilified the abolitionists of North America. But you come forward with a justification,forsooth. You say that the constitution in America prohibits the abolition of slavery. Paltry and miserable subterfuge! The constitution in America is founded upon the Declaration of Independence—that declaration published to the world its glorious principles—that charter of your freedom contained these emphatic words; 'We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;' and the conclusion of that address is in these words:—'For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.' There is American honor for you! There is a profane allusion to the adorable Creator. Recollect that the declaration does not limit the equality of man, or the right to life and liberty, to the white,to the brown, or to the copper colored races. It includes all races. It excludes none. We do not design to argue with you on the terms of the American constitution, and yet we cannot help asserting that in that constitution the words 'slavery,' or 'slave,' are not to be found. There are indeed the words 'persons bound to labor;' but it is not said how bound; and a constitutional lawyer or judge construing the American constitution with a reference to the Declaration of Independence, which is its basis, would not hesitate to decide that 'bound to labor' ought, in a court of justice,to mean 'bound by contract to labor,' and should not be held to imply 'forced or compelled to labor,' in the absence of all contract, and for the exclusive benefit of others. However, we repeat that we do not design to argue this point with you, as we proclaim to the world our conviction that no constitutional law can create or sanction slavery. Slavery is repugnant to the first principles of society; but it is enough for us to say, as regards Americans, that it is utterly repugnant to that declaration of the equality of all men, and the inalienable right of men to life and liberty. To this declaration the free citizens of the United States have, in the persons of their ancestors, solemnly pledged their 'sacred honor.' We shall at once show you how that 'sacred honor,' is basely violated; and also demonstrate how totally devoid of candor your address is; inasmuch as you rely on the constitution of the American States as precluding the abolition of slavery; whilst you totally omit all mention of one district, which the constitutional law alledged by you does not reach—we mean the District of Columbia. There is no constitutional law to prevent the Congress from totally abolishing slavery within that district. Your capital is there. The temple of American freedom is there. The hall of your republican representatives—the hall of your republican senators—the national palace of your republican president is there, and slavery is there, too, in its most revolting form. The slave trade is there—the most disgusting traffic in human beings is there, human flesh is bought and sold like swine in the pig market; aye, in your capital—your Washington!—Yes, let Americans be as proud as they please, this black spot is on their escutcheon. Even under the shade of the temple of their constitution, the man of color crawls a slave, and the tawny American stalks a tyrant. The cruelty of the slave principle rests not there: it goes much farther. The wretched slaves are totally prohibited even from petitioning congress. The poor and paltry privilege even of prayer is denied them; and you,even you, pseudo-Irishmen, are the advocates and vindicators of such a system. What! would not you, at least, insist that their groans should be heard? It is carried still further—even the free born white Americans are not allowed to petition on any subject including the question of slavery, or at least, no such petition can be read aloud or printed; and although the Congress is entitled to abolish slavery in Columbia, the door for petitions praying that abolition, is closed without the power of being opened. We really think that men who came from generous and warm-hearted Ireland, should shrink into nonentity, rather than become the advocates and defenders of the system of slavery; but we trust that the voice of indignant Ireland, will scathe them, and prevent them from repeating such a crime. In another point of view your address is, if possible, more culpable. You state that before the abolitionists proclaimed their wish to have slavery abolished, several slaveholding States were preparing for the gradual emancipation of their negroes, and that humane individuals in other States, were about to adopt similar measures. We utterly deny your assertion, and we defy you to show any single instance of preparatory steps taken by any State, for the emancipation of the negroes before the abolition demand was raised. You violate truth in that assertion. There were no such preparations. It is a pure fiction,invented by slave holders, out of their unjust animosity to the abolitionists. It is said that the fear of abolition has rendered the slaveholders very strict, harsh, and cruel towards their wretched slaves, and that they would be more gentle and humane, if they were not afraid of the abolitionists. We repeat that this is not true, and is merely an attempt to cast blame on those who coalesce to put an end to negro slavery. It is in the same spirit that the criminal calumniates his prosecutor, and the felon reviles his accuser. It is, therefore, utterly untrue that the slaveholders have made the chains of the negro more heavy through any fear of abolition. Yet, if you tell the truth—if the fact be that the negro is made to suffer for the zeal of the abolitionists—if he is treated with increased cruelty, by reason of the fault of the friends of abolition, then indeed, the slave holders must be a truly satanic race.—Their conduct, according to you, is diabolical. The abolitionists commit an offence, and the unhappy negroes are punished. The abolitionists violate the law of property, and the penalty of their crime is imposed upon the negro! Can anything be more repugnant to every idea of justice? Yet this is the truth of your statement. We, on the other hand, utterly deny the truth of your allegations; and where we find you calumniate the slaveholders,we become then advocates against your calumny. You calumniate everybody—slaves,abolitionists, and slave-owners, framers of constitutions, makers of laws—everybody! The slaveholders are not favorites of ours; but we will do them justice, and will not permit you to impute an impossible crime to them.

You will tell us, with an air of triumph, that public opinion in our country, is the great lawgiver. If it be so, how much does it enhance the guilt of your conduct, that you seek to turn public opinion against the slave, and in favor of the slave holder!—that you laud the master as generous and humane, and disparage,as much as you can, the unhappy slave, instead of influencing, as Irishmen ought to do, the public mind in favor of the oppressed.—You carry your exaggerations to a ludicrous pitch, denoting your utter ignorance of the history of the human race. You say, 'That the negro is really inferior as a race; that slavery has stamped its debasing influence upon the African; that between him and the white, almost a century would be required to elevate the character of the one, and to destroy the antipathies of the other.' You add—we use your words—'The very odor of the negro is almost insufferable to the white; and, however much humanity may lament it, we make no rash declaration when we say the two races cannot exist together, on equal terms, under our government and our institutions.'

We quote this paragraph at full length, because it is replete with your mischievous errors and guilty mode of thinking.

In the first place, as to the odor of the negroes,we are quite aware that they have not as yet come to use much of the otto of roses, or eau de cologne. But we implore of your fastidiousness to recollect that multitudes of the children of white men have negro women for their mothers, and that our British travellers complain, in loud and bitter terms,of the overpowering stench of stale tobacco spittle, as the prevailing 'odor' amongst the native free Americans. It would be, perhaps, better to check that nasal sensibility on both sides, on the part of the whites as well as of blacks. But it is, indeed, deplorable that you should use a ludicrous assertion of that description, as one of the inducements to prevent the abolition of slavery. The negroes would certainly smell at least as sweet when free, as they now do being slaves.

Your important allegation is, that the negroes are naturally an inferior race.—That is a totally gratuitous assertion upon your part. In America you can have no opportunity of seeing the negro educated. On the contrary, in most of your States,it is a crime. Sacred Heaven! A crime to educate even a free negro. How, then, can you judge of the negro race,when you see them despised and contemned by the educated classes, reviled and looked upon as inferior? The negro race has naturally some of the finest qualities. They are naturally gentle, generous, humane, and very grateful for kindness. They are as brave and as fearless as any other of the races of human beings; but the blessings of education are kept from them, and they are judged of, not as they would be with proper cultivation, but as they are rendered by cruel and debasing oppression. It is as old as the days of Homer, who truly asserts, that the day which sees a man a slave, takes away half his worth. Slavery actually brutalizes human beings. It is about sixty years ago, when one of the sheiks, not far south of Fez, in Morocco, who was in the habit of accumulating white slaves, upon being strongly remonstrated with by an European power, gave for his reply, that by his own experience he found it quite manifest that white men were of an inferior race, intended by nature for slaves; and he produced his own brutalized white slaves, to illustrate the truth of his assertion. And a case of an American with a historic name, John Adams, is quite familiar. Some twenty-five years ago, not more, John Adams was the sole survivor of an American crew wrecked on the African coast; he was taken into the interior, as the slave of an Arab chief; he was only for three years a slave and the English and American consuls having been informed of a white man's slavery, claimed him, and obtained his liberation. In the short space of three years, he had become completely brutalized; he had completely forgotten the English language, without having acquired the native tongue; he spoke a kind of gabble, as unintellectual as the dialect of most of your negro slaves; and many months elapsed before he recovered his former habits and ideas. It is also a curious fact, as connected with America, that the children of the Anglo-Saxon race, and of other Europeans born in America, were for many years considered as a degraded and inferior class. Indeed, it was admitted, as if it were an axiom, that the native born American was in nothing equal to his European progenitor; and so far from the fact being disputed, many philosophic dissertations were published, endeavoring to account for the alledged debasement. The only doubt was about the cause of it. 'Nobody doubted' (to use your words) 'that the native born Americans were really an inferior race.' Nobody dares to say so now, and nobody thinks it. Let it then be recollected, that you have never seen the negro educated. An English traveller through Brazil, some few years ago, mentions having known a negro who was a priest, and who was a learned, pious, and exemplary man in his sacerdotal functions. We have been lately informed of two negroes being educated at the Propaganda, and ordained priests, both having distinguished themselves in their scientific and theological course. The French papers say that one of them celebrated mass, and delivered a short but able sermon, before Louis Phillippe. It is believed that they have both gone out with the Right Reverend Doctor Barron, on the African mission. We repeat, therefore, that to judge properly of the negro, you should see him educated, and treated with the respect due to a fellow-creature, uninsulted by the filthy aristocracy of the skin, and untarnished to the eye of the white by any association connected with his state of slavery.

We next, refer to your declaration that the two races, viz. the black and the white cannot exist on equal terms under your government and your institutions. This is an extraordinary assertion to be made at the present day. You allude, indeed, to Antigua, and the Bermudas; but we will take you to where the experiment has been successfully made upon a large scale, namely, to Jamaica. There the two races are upon a perfect equality, in point of law; there is no master, there is no slave; the law does not recognize the slightest distinction between the races.—You have borrowed the far greater part of your address from the cant phraseology which the West India slave-owners, and especially those of Jamaica, made use of before emancipation. They used to assert (as you do now) that abolition meant destruction; that to give freedom to the negro, would be to pronounce the assassination of the whites; that negroes, as soon as freed, would massacre their former owners, and destroy their wives and families. In short, your prophecies of the destructive effects of emancipation, are but faint and foolish echoes of the prophetic apprehension of the British slave-owners. They might, perhaps, have believed their own assertions; because the emancipation of the negroes was then an untried experiment. But you, *you* are deprived of any excuse for the re-assertion of disproved calumny. The emancipation has taken place. The compensation given by England, was not given to the negroes, who were the only persons that deserved compensation. It was given to the so-called "owners;" it was an additional cause of irritation to the negroes. But, gracious Heaven! how nobly did that good and kindly race (the negroes) falsify the calumnious apprehensions, of their task masters! Was there one single murder consequent on the emancipation? Was there one riot, one tumult, even one assault?—Was there one single white person injured, either in person or property? Was there any property spoiled or laid waste? The proportion of negroes in Jamaica to white men, is as three hundred to sixty or eighty per cent; yet the most perfect tranquility has followed the emancipation. The criminal courts are almost unemployed; nine tenths of the jails are empty and open; universal tranquility reigns, although the landed proprietors have made use of the harshest landlord power to exact the hardest terms, by way of rent, from the negro; and have also endeavored to extort from him the largest possible quantity of labor for the smallest wages. Yet the kindly negro race have not retaliated by one single act of violence, or of vengeance. The two races exist together upon equal terms, under the British government, and under British institutions. Or shall you say that the British government, and British institutions are preferable to yours? The vain and vaporing spirit of mistaken republicanism will not permit you to avow the British superiority. You are bound, however reluctantly, to admit that superiority, or else to admit the falsity of your own assertions. Nothing can in truth be more ludicrous, than your declamation in favor of slavery. It, however, sometimes rises to the very border of blasphemy. Your words are, "God forbid that we should advocate human bondage, in any shape." Oh, shame be upon you! How can you take the name of the all-good Creator thus in vain?—What are you doing? Is not the entire of your address an advocacy of human bondage? Another piece of silliness.—You alledge that it is the abolitionists who make the slave restless with his condition, and that they scatter the seeds of discontent. How can you treat us with such contempt, as to use assertions of that kind in your address? How *can* you think that we could be so devoid of intellect as to believe the negro would not know the miseries of slavery which he feels every hour of the twenty-four, unless he were told by some abolitionists that slavery was a miserable condition? There is nothing that makes us think so badly of you, as your strain of ribaldry in attacking the abolitionists. The desire to procure abolition, is in itself a virtue, and deserves our love for its charitable disposition, as it does respect and veneration for its courage under unfavorable circumstances. Instead of the ribaldry of your attack upon the abolitionists, you ought to respect and countenance them. If they err by excessive zeal, they err in a righteous and a holy cause. You would do well to check their errors and mitigate their zeal within the bounds of strict propriety; but if you had the genuine feelings of Irishmen, you never would confound their errors with their virtues. In truth, we much fear, or rather, we should candidly say, we readily believe that you attribute to them imaginary errors, for no other reason than that they really possess one brilliant virtue—namely, the love of human freedom—in intense perfection.

Again, we have to remark, you exaggerate exceedingly when you state that there are fifteen millions of the white population in America, whose security and happiness are connected with the maintenance of the system of negro slavery. On the contrary, the system of slavery inflicts nothing but mischief upon the far greater part of the inhabitants of America. The only place in which individual interest is connected with slavery, is the Slaveholding States. Now, in those States, almost without an exception, (if, indeed, there be an exception,) the people of color greatly exceed the whites; and thus, even if an injury were to be inflicted on the whites, by depriving them of their slaves, the advantages would be most abundantly counterbalanced and compensated for, by the infinitely greater number of persons who would thus be restored to that greatest of human blessings, personal liberty. Thus the noble Benthamite maxim, of doing the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number, would be amply carried into effect by the emancipation of the negroes. You charge the abolitionists with a crime, that they encouraged a negro flying from Kentucky, to steal a horse from an inhabitant of Ohio, in order to aid him, if necessary, in making his escape. We are not upon full reflection, sufficiently versed in casuistry to decide whether, under such circumstances, the taking of the horse would be an excusable act or not. But even conceding that it would be sinful, we are of this quite certain, that there is not one of you that address us, who, if he were under similar circumstances, that is, having no other means of escaping perpetual slavery, would not make free with your neighbor's horse to effectuate your just and reasonable purpose. And we are also sure of this, that there is not one of you, who, if he were compelled to spend the rest of his life as a personal slave, worked, and beaten and sold, and transferred from hand to hand, and separated at his master's caprice from wife and family; consigned to ignorance, working without wages, toiling without rewards, without any other stimulant to that toil and labor than the driver's cart-whip; we do say that there is not one of you who would not think the name of pickpocket, thief, or felon, would not be too courteous a name for the being who kept you in such thraldom. We cannot avoid repeating our astonishment that you, Irishmen, should be so devoid of every trace of humanity as to become the voluntary and peculiarly disinterested advocates of human slavery, and especially that you should be so in America; but what excites our unconquerable loathing is, to find that in your address you speak of man being the property of man, with as little doubt, hesitation, or repugnance, as if you were speaking of the beasts of the field. It is this that fills us with utter astonishment; it is this that makes us disclaim you as countrymen. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that you breathed your natal air in Ireland. Ireland, the first of all the nations of the earth that abolished the dealing in slaves—the slave-trade of that day was, curiously enough, a slave-trade in British youths—Ireland, that never was stained with negro slavery—Ireland that never committed an offence against men of color—Ireland, that never fitted out a single vessel for the trade in human flesh. It is to be sure, afflicting and heart-rending to us to think that so many of the Irish in America should be so degenerate as to be amongst the worst enemies of the people of color. Alas, alas! we have that fact placed beyond doubt by the indisputable testimony of Lord Morpeth. This is a foul blot that we would fain wipe off the escutcheon of expatriated Irishmen.

Have you enough of the genuine Irishmen amongst you, to ask what it is we require you to do? It is this:

First—We call upon you in the sacred name of humanity, never again to volunteer on behalf of the oppressor, nor even for any self-interest to vindicate the hideous crime of personal slavery.

Secondly—We ask you to assist in every way you can in promoting the education of the man of color, and in discountenancing the foolish feeling of selfishness, which makes the white man treat the man of color as a degraded or inferior being.

Thirdly—We ask you to assist in obtaining for the free men of color, the full benefit of all the rights and franchises of a freeman, whatever State he may inhabit.

Fourthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in endeavoring to procure for the man of color, in every case, the benefit of trial by jury, and especially where a man, insisting that he is a freeman, is claimed to be a slave.

Fifthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in every possible way to induce slave-owners to emancipate as many slaves as possible. The Quakers in America have several societies for this purpose. Why should not the Irish imitate them in that virtue?

Sixthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in all the ways you possibly can, to put an end to the internal slave-trade of the States—the breeding of slaves for sale, is probably the most immoral and debasing practice ever known in this world.—It is a crime of the most hideous kind; and if there were no other crime committed by the Americans, this alone would place the advocates, supporters and practisers of American slavery, in the lowest grade of criminals.

Seventhly—We ask you to use every exertion in your power, to procure the abolition of slavery by the Congress in the District of Columbia.

Eighthly—We ask you to use your best exertions to compel the Congress to receive and read the petitions of the wretched negroes, and above all, the petitions of their white advocates.

Ninthly—We ask you never to cease your efforts until the crime of which Lord Morpeth has accused the Irish in America "of being the worst enemies of the man of color," shall be atoned for and blotted out and effaced forever.

You will ask how you can do these things. You have already answered that question yourselves, for you have said that public opinion is the law of America. Contribute, then, each of you in his sphere, to make up that public opinion.—Where you have the electoral franchise, give your votes to none but those who will assist you in so holy a struggle.

Under a popular government, the man who has right and reason and justice, and charity, and Christianity itself, at his side, has great instruments of legislation and legal power. He has the elements about him of the greatest utility; and even if he should not succeed he can have the heart-soothing consolation of having endeavored to do great and good actions. He can enjoy, even in defeat, the sweet comfort of having endeavored to promote benevolence and charity.

It is no excuse to allege that Congress is restricted from emancipating the slaves by one general law. Each particular slave State has that power within its own precincts; and there is every reason to be convinced that Maryland and Virginia would have followed the example of New-York, and long ago abolished slavery, but for the diabolical practice of "raising," (as you call it,) slaves for the southern market of pestilence and death.

Irishmen, and the sons of Irishmen, have many of them risen to high distinction in power in America. Why should not Irishmen, and the sons of Irishmen, write their names in the brightest pages of the chapter of humanity and benevolence in American story?

Irishmen, our chairman ventures to think, and we agree with him, that he has claims on the attention of Irishmen in every quarter of the globe. The Scotch and French philosophers have proved by many years experiment, that the Irishman stands first among the races of men in his physical and bodily powers. America and Europe bear testimony to the intellectual capacity of Irishmen. Lord Morpeth has demonstrated in the British parliament the superior morality of the humbler classes of the Irish in all social and family relations. The religious fidelity of the Irish nation is blazoned in glorious and proverbial certainty and splendor. Irishmen! Sons of Ireland! Descendants of the kind of heart, and affectionate in disposition, think, oh, think, only with pity and compassion on your colored fellow-creatures in America! Offer them the hand of kindly help; soothe their sorrows; join with your countrymen at home in one cry of horror against the oppressor; in one cry of sympathy with the enslaved and oppressed—

Till prone in the dust slavery shall be hurled;
Its name and nature blotted from the world.

We cannot close our observations upon the unseemly as well as silly attacks you make upon the advocates of abolition, without reminding you that you have borrowed this turn of thought from the persons who opposed Catholic emancipation in Ireland, or who were the pretended friends of the catholics. Some of you must recollect that it was the custom of such persons to alledge, that but for the "violence," and "misconduct" of the agitators, and more particularly of our chairman, the Protestants were about to emancipate the catholics gradually. It was the constant theme of the newspaper press, and even of the speeches in the house of parliament, that the violence and misconduct of the agitators prevented emancipation. It was the burthen of many pamphlets, and especially of two which were both written, under the title of "Faction Unmasked," by Protestants of great ability. They asserted themselves to be friends of emancipation in the abstract, but they alleged that it was impossible to grant emancipation to persons whose leaders misconducted themselves as the agitators did. They gratified their hatred to the Catholics, as you gratify your bad felings towards the negroes, by abuse of the catholic leaders, as virulent as yours is against abolitionists. But they deceived nobody, neither do you deceive anybody. Every human being perceives the futility and folly of your attacks upon the abolitionists, and understands that those attacks are but the exhibition of rancor and malignity against the tried friends of humanity. You say that the abolitionists are fanatics and bigots; and especially entertained a virulent hatred and unchristian zeal against Catholicity and the Irish. We do not mean to deny, nor do we wish to conceal, that there are among the aolitionists, many wicked and calumniating enemies of Catholicity and of the Irish, especially in that most intolerent class, the Wesleyan Methodists. But the best way to disarm

their malice, is not by giving up to them the side of humanity, while you yourselves take the side of slavery ; but, on the contrary, by taking a superior station of Christian virtue in the cause of benevolence and charity, and in zeal for the freedom of all mankind.

We wish we could burn into your souls the turpitude attached to the Irish in America by Lord Morpeth's charge. Recollect that it reflects dishonor not only upon you, but upon the land of your birth. There is but one way of effacing such disgrace, and that is, by becoming the most kindly towards the colored population ; and the most energetic in working out in detail, as well as in general principle, the amelioration of the state of the miserable bondmen.

You tell us, indeed, that many clergymen, and especially the Catholic clergymen, are ranged on the side of the slaveholders. We do not believe the accusation.

The Catholic clergy may endure, but they assuredly do not encourage the slave-owners. We have indeed, heard it said that some Catholic clergyman have slaves of their own ; but, it is added, and we are assured positively, that no Irish Catholic clergymen is a slave owner. At all events, every Catholic knows how distinctly slaveholding, and especially slave-trading, is condemned by the Catholic church. That most eminent man—his holiness the present pope, has by an allocution, published throughout the world, condemned all dealing and traffic in slaves Nothing can be more distinct, nor more powerful, than the pope's denunciation of the most abominable crime. Yet it subsists in a more abominable form, than his holiness could possibly describe, in the traffic which still exists in the sale of slaves from one state of America to another. What then, are we to think of you, Irish Catholics, who send us an elaborate vindication of slavery, without the slighest censure of that hateful crime—a crime which the pope has so completely condemned—namely, the diabolical raising of slaves for sale, and selling them to other States.

If you be Catholics you shall devote your time and best exertions to working out the pious intention of his holiness.—Yet you prefer !—oh ! sorrow and shame !—to volunteer your vindication of everything that belongs to the guilt of slavery.

If you be Christians at all, recollect that slavery is opposed to the first, the highest, and the greatest principles of Christianity, which teach us " to love the great and good God above all things whatsoever, and next, to love our fellow-men as ourselves :' which command us to " do unto others as we would be done by."—These sacred principles are inconsistent with the horrors and crimes of slavery—sacred principles, which have already banished domestic bondage from civilized Europe, and which will also, in God's own time, banish it from America, despite the advocacy of such puny declaimers as you are. How bitterly have we been afflicted, at perceiving by the American newspapers that recently, in the city which you inhabit, an opportunity was given to the Irish to exhibit benevolence and humanity to a colored fellow-creature, and was given in vain ! We allude to the case of the girl " Lavinia," who was a slave in another State, and brought by her owner into that of Ohio. She by that means became entitled to her freedom, if she had but one friend to assert it for her. She did find friends. May the great God of heaven bless them ! Were they Irish ?—Alas ! alas ! not one. You sneer at the sectaries. Behold how they have conquered you in goodness and charity. The owner's name, it seems, was Scanlan—unhappily a thorough Irish name. And he, it appears, has boasted that he took his revenge by the most fiendish cruelty, not upon " Lavinia," or her protectors, for they were not in his power, but on her unoffending father, mother, and family.—And this is the system which you, Irishmen, through many folio pages of wicked declamation, seek at least to palliate, if not to justify ! Our cheeks burn with shame to think that such a monster as Scanlan could trace his pedigree to Ireland. And yet you, Irishmen, stand by in the attitude rather of friends and supporters, than of impugners of the monster's cruelty ; and you prefer to string together pages of cruel and heartless sophistry, in defence of the source of his crimes, rather than take part against him. Perhaps it would offend your fastidiousness, if such a man were compared to a pick-pocket or a felon. We respect your prejudices, and call him no reproachful name. It is, indeed, unnecessary.

We conclude, by conjuring you, and all other Irishmen in America, in the name of your father land—in the name of humanity—in the name of the God of mercy and charity, we conjure you, Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, to abandon forever, all defence of the hideous negro-slavery system. Let it no more be said that your feelings are made so obtuse by the air of America, that you cannot feel as Catholics and Christians, ought to feel, this truth—this plain truth—that one man cannot have any property in another man. There is not one of you who does not recognize that principle in his own person ; yet we perceive—and this agonizes us almost to madness—that you, boasting an Irish descent, should without the instigation of any pecuniary or interested motives, but out of the sheer and single love of wretchedness and crime, come forward as the volunteer defenders of the most degrading species of human slavery. Wo ! wo ! wo !

There is one consolation still, amid the pulsations of our hearts ; there are, there must be, genuine Irishmen in America, men of sound heads and Irish hearts who will assist us to wipe off the foul stain that Lord Morpeth's proven charge has inflicted on the Irish character—who will hold out the hand of fellowship, with a heart in that hand, to every honest man, of every cast and color, who will sustain the cause of humanity and honor, and scorn the paltry advocates of slavery—who will show that the Irish heart is, in America, as benevolent, and as replete with charitable emotions, as in any other clime on the face of the earth.

We conclude. The spirit of democratic liberty is defiled by the continuance of negro slavery in the United States, themselves are degraded below the most uncivilized nations by the atrocious inconsistency of talking of liberty and practising tyranny in its worst shape. The Americans attempt to palliate their iniquity by the futile excuse of personal interest ; but the Irish, who have not even that futile excuse, and yet justify slavery, are utterly indefensible.

Once again, and for the last time, we call upon you to come out of the councils of the slave-owners, and at all events to free yourselves from participating in their guilt.

Irishmen, I call upon you to join in crushing slavery and in giving liberty to every man, of every caste, creed, and color.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. O'Connell wished to observe that this composition was his own. (Hear, hear.) He, of course, submitted it to the committee before bringing it up, and it was unanimously approved of by them.—There was one remarkable circumstance connected with it, and it was this : that while he was dictating it to Mr. Daunt, who was good enough to take it down, Hogan, the sculptor, was modeling his statue, so that he was standing for Hogan, and denouncing slavery at one and the same moment. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Be it for good or ill, he was proud to be the writer of that address, (loud cheers,) for he longed to see the day when Irishmen all over the world, would unite in repudiating with scorn and indignation the execrable doctrine that man can, under any circumstances, be the tyrant of his fellow-man. (Hear.) Before sitting down, he wished just to observe, that he had been made to say, by one of the newspapers, that all the great offices in America were filled by Irishmen, or something to that effect. He had said nothing of the kind ; what he said was, that many Irishmen in America, had risen to the highest offices of the State, by their merit and energy, and the fact was undeniable. (Hear, hear.) He begged leave to move that the address be received and adopted by the association. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gordon, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the address, said it was peculiarly painful to think that Irishmen should sanction this horrible system—the predecessors of almost the whole race of Irishmen, and perhaps the immediate predecessors of some Irishmen in America, had at a former period been exported and treated as slaves. He had documents in his possession which showed that to single individuals, license had been granted to export so many as 5000, 3000, and 2000 Irishmen, each as slaves, who were exported accordingly to the West Indies and other places. It was the more painful to reflect on their conduct when it was considered that they themselves had exchanged the oppressions and mischief of a semi-colonial government for a happy, free, and prosperous refuge in the United States.

The question was put from the chair, and carried amid unanimous acclamation.

From the Anti Slavery Almanac for 1840, prepared by Theodore D. Weld.

CLAIMS OF HENRY CLAY.

1. He has been a slave holder for forty years, and now holds sixty persons as property.

3. He was one of the founders, and is now the President of the American Colonization Society, the grand antagonist of abolition.

3. When the bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union was under consideration in the U. States Senate, Mr. Clay gave a specimen of colonization benevolence towards free colored citizens, by making a motion to deprive them of the right to vote on the question of its acceptance by the people. *See Senate Journal.*

4. His great personal and official influence, when Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, secured the admission of Missouri, into the Union, as a slave State.

5. He gave his casting vote, February 18, 1791, in favor of perpetual slavery in Arkansas, at a time when that territory was almost entirely uninhabited ; thus struggling for the widest possible extension of legalized crime.

6. He first proposed the annexation of Texas, by a motion to that effect April 3, 1820.

7. He has earnestly contended against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in 'any Territory of the United States,' and introduced resolutions into the United States Senate, denouncing 'interference of the citizens of any of the States,' to effect either of these objects. *See his resolutions, passed May, 10, 1338.*

8. He zealously opposed the calling of a convention in Kentucky, a measure *without which the abolition of slavery by law*, CANNOT TAKE PLACE IN THAT STATE. George W. Weisenger, who is associate editor of the Louisville Journal, the leading Clay paper at the West, in a letter dated July 6, 1838, says ; 'It is well known here that Mr. Clay is warmly opposed to a convention. While the Convention law was under discussion, letters were received from him, remonstrating against the passage of the law.'

9. February 7, 1838, he made his 'great speech for—Southern votes, in which he said : '*The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, is incompatible with the liberty of the European descendents.*'

DANIEL O'CONNELL'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

MERRION SQUARE, 20th October.

" The nations have fallen, but thou still art young,
Thy star is but rising, whilst others have set ;
And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet. "

Beloved Fellow Countrymen.—We are engaged in the most noble experiment that ever was made by man or nation, the endeavoring to obtain the restoration of political franchises, and rights of which we have been iniquitously despoiled, and the achieving of that restoration by means purely and entirely peaceable and legal.

This is my first experiment. I have desired, and I am endeavoring to prove to the world, that the moral combination of the people, is the most potent means of procuring the amelioration of the institutions of any country.

The achievement of Catholic emancipation, was one such proof. The abrogation of the legislative union, by the repeal of the statute 40th George III. ch. 38, will be the second.

We, fellow citizens, have worked out the first part of our experiment completely. We have had some twenty monster meetings, to demonstrate the intensity and universality of the desire of the Irish people for the restoration of their domestic parliament. So many human beings never congregated together for peaceful purposes, as have assembled at these meetings. There may be a difference as to the amount, by twenty or one hundred thousand : but there is no doubt at all that such immense multitudes never assembled before, and that at least one of them considerably exceeds five hundred thousand human souls.

This fact is certain, that some twenty meetings of the largest unarmed multitudes that ever assembled, were congregated together in Ireland during the past summer.

There is another fact equally certain, that at no one of these meetings did any act, however slight, of force, violence, assault, or breach of the peace occur.

Dwell upon this, all generous believers in the amelioration of the human race, wherever you be throughout the world. Console yourselves with the conviction that men can meet in countless myriads without the slightest violation of peace, of order, of decorum, of civility.

There is one additional characteristic of our multitudinous Irish meetings, that so disposed were the people to avoid acts of force, even for individual accommodation, that not so much as a slight personal injury occurred, even accidentally, at any of these meetings.

The experiment was thus complete in both its parts ; firstly, in showing the unanimous, universal will of the Irish people in favor of the repeal of the 40th George III. ch. 38, called the 'Union Statute ;' secondly, in the proof we gave of the perfect order, decorum, and thoroughly peaceable conduct of the Irish people.

Nor was this experiment spoiled by the uncalled for proclamation directed against the Clontarf meeting. On the contrary, the ready submission to a proclamation which we deemed, and still deem illegal—the perfect obedience of the people to the advice of their guides and leaders—the promptitude with which they abandoned all idea of holding the meeting, the very moment those guides and leaders told them they ought to abandon it—the perfect control over exciting passion and irritating provocation which the Irish have since displayed, and are still displaying, have all given practical proofs, to the fullest demonstration, that the lessons of peace inculcated by their leaders have been fully understood and adopted into the popular sentiment, and have become the fixed and unalterable rule of their political conduct.

Yes ; the proclamation has demonstrated that the Irish people are too well convinced of the strict propriety of peaceable demeanor, not only to be desirous of, but to be incapable of being provoked into any, even the slightest force, violence, or breach of the peace.

Yes ; the proclamation has come to place beyond doubt the cheerful alacrity with which the Irish are determined to adhere to their glorious sentiment, that permanently useful political changes can be attained by peaceable and moral means ; and that the political change cannot be worth the price of any one crime, and above all, of one single drop of human blood

Shall I be asked, what, then, is it I require of the Irish people ? They have honored me with a confidence more unlimited than ever was bestowed before by a nation on a single individual. My duty is to advise them something of the force of that influence which almost resembles a command.

My advice is two-fold : I advise perseverance, in two different, but essentially connected topics :

First, foremost, and above all, I advise perseverance in peace and order ; perseverance in avoiding any species of riot or violence whatsoever, no matter what the provocation may be, no matter what the irritation may be, no matter what the vexation—still, peace, order, total abstinence of all violence. In all and every event, peace, order, and abstinence of violence ; and I especially say—whatever be the event of the pending prosecution—peace, order and no violence.

Indeed, this advice is a superfluous caution.—In every event, I reiterate, peace, order, and no violence.

The second topic upon which I require perseverance, is the continued exertion, in all legal and constitutional sources left open to procure the repeal of the union statute. The repeal must not be abandoned. On the contrary, every event that is taking place, proves more clearly the absolute necessity of a local parliament, sanctioned by her majesty, and connected in an inviolable bond with the British dominions, by the golden and unonerous link of the crown of our revered sovereign, Queen Victoria.

Persevere in peace, order, loyalty, and allegiance. Persevere in constitutional exertion for obtaining the repeal of the obnoxious statute.

Prosecutions never yet extinguished a great public cause Prosecutions may or may not retard, but they cannot terminate the struggle to obtain ameliorated institutions. There were unnumbered prosecutions to extinguish the cause of parliamentary reform, yet a large instalment of parliamentary reform was nevertheless triumphantly obtained. The present prosecutions may be intended to extinguish the cause of repeal. As well may a school-boy's rattle be used to overpower the thunder of the ocean waves. Dropping figurative language, I can assert in firm sobriety and truth, that the present prosecutions, even should they delay, yet they cannot possibly prevent the attainment by the Irish nation of their right to a domestic parliament ; but on the contrary, their effect must be to increase the necessity for the existence of the Irish legislature ; in other words, for the repeal of the statute of the 40th of George III. c. 38.

People of Ireland ! be patient—be persevering. Follow out the experiment in which we are now engaged, to obtain our political objects by peaceable means. It is a noble experiment, that of endeavoring to obtain our political franchises and rights by the use of means strictly and exclusively peaceable and legal.

Persevere, and your country will be a nation again, indissolubly connected with Great Britain, but legislating for herself. Persevere, firmly and peaceably, and the repeal is certain.

I am, and always will be,
Your ever faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

CAUTION IN THE USE OF GUNS.—Never purchase or shoot with a gun that is not perfectly sound in all its parts, and especially in the inside of the barrels, and in the construction of the locks; and whether new or second-hand, be well assured of its having been manufactured *bona-fide* by a respectable gunmaker, and not merely got up for sale, with a deceptive exterior, and pirated name upon it. Never suffer a gun, at any time, to be held for a moment, or even carried, so as to be likely to come in the direction of either man or beast.—Never put your hand or arm upon the muzzle of a gun, nor lean over it, never blow into the barrel of a gun, whether loaded or unloaded. Never use a gun for any other purpose than the one for which it is obviously intended; and especially as a hammer, a mallet, a walking, or a bush-beating stake; as a hook to draw the boughs of a thorn or tree towards you ; as a staff to "bang dog," to lean upon, or to support yourself; to assist your fat friend up a bank, over or out of a ditch, or as a prop or leaping-pole, to help yourself over hedge or ditch ; nor is there any occasion to take flying leaps, with it in your hand, however anxious you may be to display your agility. Never take a loaded gun into a house, unless the caps or primers be removed, and the tops of the nipples rubbed with a glove or a handkerchief; the gun to be kept in your hand or immediately placed under a lock and key.—[Sporting Review.

A LARGE FEE.—It is said that Daniel Webster, retained as counsel for the heirs of Mr. Girard, is to receive a fee of $50,000, if successful.

It is to be hoped, that the great Daniel will pay up some of his outstanding and long standing debts, " if successful." By the by, this is about the largest fee we remember to have heard of, in this country, with but one exception. That was a conditional fee of $150,000, or property to that value, received by the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, in the case of the City of Vicksburg, and the heirs of Newitt Vick. The property at issue was the city landing ; and Prentiss received half of it. He also received in 1841, a fee of $25,000 as counsel for the Colonization Society in the great slave case of Ross. Conditional fees of from $10,000 to $20,000, have been often received by him. In 1835, his practice was estimated worth $75,000 per annum !—[St. Louis Gaz.

CHEYNE.—George Cheyne, a Scotch physician, when a person was talking about the excellence of human nature, exclaimed—" Hoot, hoot, man ! human nature is a rogue and a scoundrel, or why should it perpetually stand in need of laws and of religion ?"

CANDLES.—Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, wet with spirits of turpentine, put them in the sun until dry, then mould or dip your candles. Candles thus made last longer, and give much clearer light. In fact they are nearly or quite equal to sperm in clearness of light. We have used candles of this kind, and can therefore recommend them with entire confidence.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, DEC. 14, 1843.

" There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority ; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING.—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

PROPOSALS.

Congress is soon to commence its session, which will no doubt be long. Many important subjects will come up, especially in relation to the Great Question of Liberty. The 50,000 or 55,000 liberty votes of this year have given our cause an importance which will be FELT at Washington, and able reporters, unawed by the slave power, are expected to watch the developments there.

The great Presidential election is also approaching, and every thing in the political department has a direct reference to that.

Every liberty man, and his neighbors, should become correctly and thoroughly informed on these subjects, and we intend the Liberty Standard shall contain such information. Our state legislature will also hold its session.

We will send the paper to new subscribers, beginning with the session of congress,

15 weeks for 50 cents.
30 weeks for $1,00
52 weeks for $1,60.

Will abolitionists in every town now take hold and send us 1000 new subscribers on the above terms ? Pay always in advance. No time is to be lost.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The Liberty Party has been objected to because of its alleged tendency to sectional divisions in the country, and that its policy is to disfranchise politically the whole thirteen slave states. This we regard as altogether incorrect. The liberty party has no controversy with southern men as such, neither has it any preference for northern over southern men. It is not a sectional party in its sympathies or aims. Its war is waged against slaveholders, not the inhabitants of slave states. It regards slaveholding a proper disqualification for office in our government, especially at the present time when the individual is thereby identified with, and becomes a constituent part of the slave power which oppresses the nation, and seeks to subvert its liberties for the accomplishment of its own base ends. The time when a slaveholder can be a patriot is forever gone by. Whatever he might wish to do, he is compelled to maintain the supremacy of the slave power. Owing to the weakness of this power at that period, and to the unequalled influence of Washington, he was able in a great degree to control it. But for a long series of years its power has been absolute, which no slaveholder can be expected to resist. Being therefore in his own practice, and in the circumstances that surround him arrayed against the fundamental objects of the government and the rights of man, he is justly regarded inelligible to office. The same principles will of course apply to all non slaveholders who will act in the same manner.

But the people of the south are not all slave holders, nor are they all in favor of the slaveholding interest. The latter constitute an odious and most despotic aristocracy, while at the same time they are a small minority of the slave states, and a much less minority of the country. The whole number in whom the title to slaves legally rests, has heretofore been stated at about 250,000 ; but according to more recent and apparently conclusive calculations, the real number is much less—A very able address 'To the voters of the Second Congressional District of Ohio,' prepared by William Birney Esq., of Cincinnati, estimates the number at not over 200,000. The great proportion of slaves are engaged on plantations in the production of cotton, rice, sugar, &c., business in which a large number is requisite to profitable cultivation. Gen. Wade Hampton is said to own 1000, while Mr. Pollock of North Carolina, is reported by the newspapers to have had 1500. In the slave raising states many hold 500, 800 or 1000. And these slaves are not equally distributed over the slave country, but are to a great extent concentrated into particular districts or sections of the south.

The whole number of slaves by the last census was 2,487,113. If therefore we were to allow 16 to each owner, the number of slaveholders would be about 155,400, and we believe the most accurate calculations cannot give a greater number.—But these are by no means all voters. Very many are females, minors and aliens, while the property qualifications for voting generally adopted in those states still farther diminish the number of voters. The last census shows a little over 1,000,000 white inhabitants over 20 years of age in the slave states and territories ; and yet at the last exciting presidential election, those states cast but 682,583 votes, which is but about one third more than the state of New York alone cast. The actual number of voters, therefore, who are slaveholders, is small. But these few monopolize the political power, the education, wealth, intelligence and moral strength of those states. Other classes are nearly as ignorant as the slaves ; they are despised and trampled under foot, and are said to be 'unfit for political affairs,' 'white negroes,' &c.—But suppose the whole number of slaveholders to be 200,000, which is no doubt beyond the truth, that they average about 12 slaves each ; and if the non voting slaveholders constitute one fourth of the whole, it will leave but 150,000, in whose hands the slave power of the south, and of the nation is concentrated !—about *one half* the vote of Pennsylvania !

This handful of despots give the nation its presidents, dictates its legislation, controls its diplomacy, over awes our courts of justice, officers our navy and army, brings the north into servility at its feet through the agency of political parties, has held more than two thirds of all the national offices since the adoption of the constitution ; have wrested from us the right of petition and of free debate in congress, shaped the whole policy of the government for their own emolument, and taxed the nation untold millions for the support of their infamous system. They take from a large proportion of the people of the country the privileges of education and a free religion, and hold nearly one sixth of the inhabitants as goods and chattels.

This is the power on which we war, and which by the ballot we mean to remove from its usurped ascendency; and for this we attack it in all its ramifications and entrenchments. Were the slaveholders ever worthy to be entrusted with republican power, they have long since forfeited that confidence, and by a long series of most outrageous usurpations have disappointed the hopes of the country, impaired its welfare, and pressed the cold steel of relentless despotism into the vitals of millions of its sighing population. We oppose not the south ; we disfranchise her not ; we would save and embrace her. And as soon as the mass of her oppressed population can be made to understand our objects, they will be with us, and regard us as their only friends. The white banner of the Liberty Party will yet be seen waving in all those slavery cursed states, where hundreds of the most determined enemies of slavery are now toiling, and urging us onward, and whose number is fast increasing.

The single question then is this ; Shall that small number—that tyrannical oligarchy of the south—that insignificant number of associated plunderers of the poor be allowed to control the power and influence of this nation for the destruction of its own vital principles, and as an engine of despotism ? Shall 150,000 people govern this nation for the basest conceivable purposes ? or shall the nation govern itself to 'establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty' to all its inhabitants ? This is the plain, naked question at issue.

The whig and democratic parties declare for the former, and are now rallying their forces under the old Flag of Despotism.

The Liberty Party declares for the latter. It has found the old, desecrated Flag of '76, again thrown it to the breeze in the sight of the nation, and seeks to enlist under it every friend of *unalienable rights.*

This question is now carried to the people, and every man is compelled to decide it for himself, which side of this controversy ought to be supported.

☞ On which side of this question shall your children hereafter find your name ?

THE MESSAGE.

This we think will hold a respectable rank among the president's messages for many years, and presents the condition of the country in a prosperous aspect. We believe the government has been as well administered, at least, as the average of the time since the adoption of the constitution. The hand of a slaveholder, however, is plainly to be seen. See the articles for which more favorable markets are sought. The tone of the message towards Mexico is very nearly the same as that of Mr. Webster's letter, insulting, because she is not the stronger power. His object is to shield Texas ; but he does not recommend its annexation as was anticipated by many, and in this there was some sagacity, for he has escaped the responsibility and perhaps deprived some of his political opposers of their anticipated capital. The great question of slavery, which exceeds in national importance all others named, he dared not touch.

THE CONVENTION—THE ANNIVERSARIES.

It is time that at least 2000 people had made up their minds to be present at these great meetings. All who are in favor of the religious convention are requested to send on their names without delay, and we hope for 500, of the different denominations, at least. Is it not time for the religious community to act on this great question ? and is not this a very favorable time to look the matter all over, ascertain the path of duty and vigorously pursue it ? Such a convention has lately been held in Connecticut with the happiest effects. Let every man and woman feel themselves delegated to bring out their church and townsmen to these meetings.

THE BANNER DISTRICT !

We are informed by a correspondent that the Amalgamation ticket for representative has finally been successful in the New Sharon district, by *five votes* more than were necessary to a choice !

	Liberty.	Loco-Whig.
New Sharon,	100	109
Industry,	36	33
New Vineyard,	42	49
	163	191

Scattering, 11.

☞ See the result of three year's work in those towns, and then say if the Liberty Party cannot succeed ;—say if the people of Maine cannot be induced to make Liberty the controling element in their politics. Look at the noble example of that district—its fidelity, its perseverance ; and remember the same results can be obtained in other towns. How ? By giving the people information. Let them hear 'both sides,' as the people of New Sharon have. Although the friends of liberty there were not totally triumphant this year, no discerning man can mistake the future.

THE SPEAKER. The democrats have again endorsed the claim of the slaveholders to the speaker of the House. This office the overseer have monopolized, with few exceptions, for 30 years, as one most important to be kept in their own hands on account of its influence on debate, in the appointment of committees, and on the action of the government. They demand it as an important means of sustaining the slave power, and of influencing the government in its behalf, and no man can vote for a slaveholding speaker under these well known circumstances without supporting that power, and without subserviency to its claims.—Yet this office has been uniformly and nearly universally given up to slaveholders by both parties ; and now Mr. Severance, after all his professed hostility to the slave power, has commenced his congressional course by voting for a slaveholding speaker. Is the national government to be separated from slavery by allowing it to monopolize its offices for a whole generation ? Is this doing 'all the constitution will allow against slavery ?'

The Republican Journal speaks thus :

'For a representative of a free State to vote for the annexation, is substantial treason to the rights and interests of his constituents ; to oppose it, is subserving the cause of our country and of humanity.'

AS IT SHOULD BE. The Courts of Georgia have decided that the refusal to take a newspaper from the Post Office and leaving it uncalled for, when all the arrearages are not paid, are 'prima facie' evidence of intentional fraud.

For the Liberty Standard.
No. 5.

The purchaser of negroes for the southern market, is called in the District of Columbia, and in Virginia, a negro trader or negro driver. In Georgia or Florida he is called a negro merchant or speculator. The possession of slaves is a certificate of character, which entitles the bearer to enter any company or society he may choose to select. The owner of a half a hundred niggers is a sort of nobleman among the herd of mankind at the South. I have seen slaves sold at public vendue in Charleston, South Carolina, in Savannah, Georgia, and in Madison, Florida, also many at private sale—while the slaves are being prepared for the market they are fed better than usual, and are not required to work ; on the day of the sale, previous notice having been given in the public prints, the slaves are brought out for examination, gentleman and ladies are usually in attendance on the days of sale with the view of purchasing. The slaves are examined with minute care as to their ages, former occupations and capacity of performing labor ; their persons are inspected to see if they carry the marks of the lash, and their hands are scrutinized, to see if all the fingers are perfect, and capable of the quick motions necessary at picking cotton. The slave merchant extols their character, and declares that they were bought from estates which were in debt, and obliged to sell their slaves to prevent ruin, and he says not one of them was ever known to run away, or steal any thing from their masters. By the way, these are the highest crimes of which a slave can be guilty ; running away and stealing from their master. Some years since there was a public sale of negroes in Georgia, and among the number to be sold was a woman with several children, who were all sold to different purchasers ; the youngest was sold first, a boy between four and six years of age. the mother looked on in silence, until she saw her little son placed on the horse in front of his purchaser, and as they moved off, the pent up anguish of the mother's heart burst forth, and she ran after the horse and begged the man to let her take the child ; she took her little son in her arms, and wept loudly and bitterly over him, and earnestly implored the planter to buy her and the rest of her children, and while thus entreating him, the slave driver came running in pursuit of her, with a negro whip in his hand, and he ordered her to give that little negro to its owner and come back with him ; the woman says, 'Oh massa give me my child ;' without making any reply the cruel monster gave her two or three heavy blows on the head and shoulders with his whip, took the child and handed it to the man on the horse who rode off, he then took the mother by one arm and dragged her back to the place of sale. This poor mother no doubt had often divided her scanty pittance with her children, and no doubt had nourished and cherished this little one in her bosom, and treated it with all the tenderness her own miserable condition would permit, and now it must be torn from her bosom and taken from her sight, and this too in a land of freedom. Oh boasted freedom, where are thy privileges ; look where our wise men of the land assemble to make laws for this highly favored land, and there behold the flag of our country floating gaily as an emblem of our freedom, and under the stars and stripes passes the poor negro heavily fettered, Yes and the negro drivers crack their whips as they pass our senators in the streets. O Lord, how long—how long, ere thou wilt answer prayer, and stretch forth thine arm to the rescue of the poor unfortunate ? O Lord bind up the broken hearted ; proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound by slavery's galling chain.

I spent five years of my life under the dark influence of slavery, I imbibed the views and opinions of the slaveholder and when I first returned to the north, I in some measure opposed the Anti-slavery efforts ; but now as my soul grows warm in the cause of my Redeemer, I feel that I cannot fulfil my duty in all points without casting my mite with the friends of humanity, and subscribing myself an Abolitionist.

Yours for the slave,
C. C. MASON.

TOWN ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT ASSOCIATIONS.

MR EDITOR :—

Dear Sir,—The system of Town Antislavery Tract Associations is now being adopted throughout New England, and it is a cause in which all parties in politics and sects in religion can unite. I have received two communications from Mr. Elihu Burritt setting forth the nature of the system and inviting me to establish in Augusta a Tract Depot to supply the towns in Kennebec, Somerset, Franklin and Oxford Counties, and to order from the general Depot for Maine, kept by William Hyde at Portland, Circulars enough to supply them all. I have heartily accepted the invitation, and have ordered 125 circulars from the general Depot, but as there was only two hundred sent for the whole State, I have received but 50 ; these have been sent to different towns, in the above named counties, and the friends of the cause are now forming organizations.

Now my express object in this communication is to request, through the Standard, the friends of the cause in those towns where circulars have not been received nor Associations formed, to call a meeting of the friends of the slave and organize an Anti-slavery Tract Association forthwith, and forward me a list of the officers of the Association and the number of tracts wanted, accompanied with the money.

The first number of the Association Tracts will be out about the middle of this month (December) and it is very important that all the Towns should be organized and ready to receive the first tract. You will find in the last Liberty Standard Nov. 30th, a circular giving a succinct account of this great tract operation, also a constitution for a town association which you can cut out, place at the head of a paper and circulate it for subscriptions among the friends of the cause, and your association is formed for the whole year.

In order to accommodate different parts of the State, Depots have been established at Bath, Belfast, and Bangor, and these three with the one at Augusta and the general Depot at Portland are intended to cover the whole State. We hope no town in Maine will neglect to organize such an association even if they do not raise more than 9d. per week ; and in the words of the circular, the tracts that some would purchase might diffuse and influence over your whole town that would help on the redemption of the slave.

In order to know how far and how fast the system has extended, and to encourage the friends of the cause, we shall furnish for the Standard the list of officers and Associations as fast as they shall come in. Augusta, Hallowell and Winthrop are already organized.

And, now dear friends, in the words of Elihu

Burrit, "The reward of good works rests not upon a precarious chance but one established and immutable as the laws of God. God is on our side in the great enterprise of humanity; all his attributes, his gospel, and all his laws and promises are on our side; and who can be against us? Share with us in that blessed reward, and before the frosts of age come on we will have a national jubilee to celebrate the redemption of millions of American bondmen from the Egyptian prison house of their degradation."

Yours truly,

HORACE WATERS.

Augusta, Dec. 6th, 1843.

For the Liberty Standard.

Mr. Editor:—

I was happy to learn from a Boston paper, &c. that a committee of colored men have obtained the Right of a valuable work, written by a Colored man, from the Holy Bible, Ancient and Modern History, called 'Light and Truth.' The above named book contains the universal History of the Colored and Indian People, without any interference with Parties or Doctrines; it is to be printed by a colored printer, contains four hundred pages neatly bound, and will be ready for sale about the first of January, 1844.

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Hallowell, Dec. 6th, 1843.

SLAVERY DEFENDED.

The Rev. T. C. Thornton, President of the Centenary College, Clinton Mass. has published a work on Slavery—defending it against the assaults of abolitionists. He attempts to prove its divine origin—its beneficial effects, on the ground that many of the slaves are so capable and intelligent! He says many of them are "first rate business men, farmers, merchants, clerks." Some of them are "first rate preachers, good divines, men of learning. He cites a large number of particular instances, and challenges Dr. Channing or Judge Jay, to produce a dozen instances of laborer men, from the North, who are their supporters!—[Christian Reflector.]

This is certainly a new argument for slavery, and one to which we would particularly invite the attention of a large class of northerners. What will those tender souls say to it who have been so anxious lest the slaves when liberated should not "take care of themselves?" However it may be with his conclusions, his premises—the capacities and character of the slaves—are correct.—They are no doubt the first class of business men, farmers, mechanics and clerks in the south, and much more capable of self-support than the whites On the whole this is the best argument for slavery we have ever seen.

The Juvies Tracts. The whigs are beginning to follow the example of the liberty party in the publication of tracts. Several have been written in New York by some one under the name of 'Junius,' and published in large editions at the office of the New York Tribune. The last of the series is against political abolition, which is said to be a mortal blow upon the Liberty party. The Bath Telegraph has published part of it and recommends it in the highest terms, for general distribution, offering to become an agent to supply that county.

We have waited to see what our other whig neighbors have to say to the Tract. What do the Portland Advertiser, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Courier &c. think of it? Come gentlemen speak out.

☞ To one Particular Individual. Kind sir, you are one of a list of the best newspaper subscribers in the state, but you are in danger of becoming an exception to your associates. Your laborers who have been at work for you 70 weeks without pay are in real, honest need; will you do them the favor to hand that two dollar bill in your pocket to the post master for them? Cold weather has come, and their families—

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine.

The undersigned inhabitants of the town of—respectfully petition that a law be enacted, prohibiting the employment of all state courts, state offices, jails, or other public property, for the recovery of persons claimed as slaves.

Also that your honorable bodies would take all lawful measures to secure such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States as will exclude the principle of slave representation from that instrument.

In a few weeks the legislature will assemble, and it is important to bring these subjects to its attention early in the session, so that they may secure the most favorable consideration. In order for that, petitions, extensively signed, should be all sent in by the second week of the session.

The law referred to above can be gained this year if its friends are active. Circulate one or both of the petitions. 5500 names ought to be attached to them.

Will our friend in Gorham be patient? That 'dream' of another correspondent is too long.

Snow enough has fallen to make it hard sleighing.

A State Liberty Convention in New Hampshire is to be held at Concord on the 20th inst.

During some of the approaching anti slavery meetings in this state, a quantity of anti slavery books will be sold at auction, on consignment from Boston.

It will be seen that the Gag is again continued by by a close vote. Perhaps had all the members elected been present its fate might have been different. The vote against it we believe was greater than at any previous congress.

Maine is redeemed from the gag! Put a peg there. This word does have been true had our delegation been full, for a representative from Maine dares not vote for that rule again. Servility is called to an account here.

Bath Telegraph. This paper thinks our correction of its neighbor was not snon enough, but it was in the very next paper that appeared, and if that paper will be as prompt at correction, we shall be much obliged.

Will the Christian Reflector, Morning Star, and Zion's Herald, please publish the Call for the religious Convention, and also the notice for the state society meeting?

Brackets.—The Rev. Erastus Ripley, who died in Ripley on the 18th inst., without children, left to the Conn. Anti-Slavery Society $1000; to the Foreign Missionary Society $1000; to the Home Missionary Society $500; to the American Bible Society $500; to the American Tract Society $500. He also left several legacies to relatives.—[New Haven Palladium.

Here is an individual who showed his faith by his works. He acted out what he professed on the subject of abolition, and made it in his purse what it was in his head. Would all others give it the relative importance in their contributions which it holds in their professions, the greatest obstacle to its progress would be removed.

Are there not many men and women in this state who will imitate the excellent example of this minister, towards the Maine Anti-Slavery Society?

A CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF CHRISTIANS OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to enquire into the propriety of calling a Convention of Christians of different denominations, to ascertain what, as followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, is our duty relative to the sin of slaveholding as it exists in our land; and having learned that such a convention is desired by very many, we hereby invite all these professors of religion, ministers and others, who believe that slaveholding is a sin in the sight of God, that it is entirely contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, that it is the cause of many in fearful hazard the eternal welfare of thousands of our fellow men; and who think that christians, as the lights of the world, and as the salt of the earth, have imposing upon them duties at the present time to meet; all such are invited to send their names immediately to the Editor of the Liberty Standard that they may unite in the Call for a convention, that we may plead this awful sin before Almighty God, and humbly and unitedly address the throne of grace, praying for the forgiveness of our guilt, and the guilt of others in this thing, and for imparting the divine interposition that oppression may cease in our land also that by mutual counsel we may ascertain what is our duty; and that we may especially hear a joint testimony against slaveholding as a sin. The said Convention to meet at Hallowell, on the 6th of January, 1844.

S. Adams, Pastor of the Baptist Church Hallowell.

David Thurston, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Winthrop.

D. B. Randall, Pastor of the M. E. Church Hallowell.

E. Noyes, Pastor of Freewill Baptist Church Hallowell.

Rev. B. Tappan, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Augusta.

Rev. Wm. Tilley, Pastor of the Baptist Church Sidney.

Horace Waters,	Augusta.
J. In T. Carter,	"
J. N. Clifford,	"
J. W. Williams,	"
Japheth Beale,	"
Jacob Hoopes,	"
Elihu Robinson,	"
Jeremiah Fisk,	"
Loyal Lovejoy,	"
Elias Whitney,	Winthrop.
Chandler Hutchinson,	Augusta.
Jonas G. Holcomb	"
S. A. Kingsbury Esq.	China.
J. L. Berry,	Augusta.
E. D. Norcross,	"
Wm. Blackwell,	Norridgewock
O. Hawes,	Vassalboro'.
James V. Hadley,	Augusta.
Jotham Babcock,	"
Denn s Getchell,	"
Rev. E. Thurston,	Hallowell.
Ebenezer Dole,	"
William Stickney,	"
Simon Page,	"
Ebenezer Dole, Jr.	"
E. G. D le,	"
R. G. Lincoln,	"
J. A. Woodbridge,	"
Mark Means,	"
Joseph Alexander,	"
A. B. Morton,	"
P. Morton,	"
P. Stickney,	"
Elias B nd,	"
Joan Yeat n,	"
Rev. C. C. Cone,	E. Thomaston.

Wisconsin. The quantity of surplus wheat raised in this Territory this year is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 300,000 bushels. Pretty good for Wisconsin.

☞ The reception of another valuable congressional document from Hon. David Bronson should have been gratefully acknowledged last week.

HENRY CLAY ON PROTECTION.

The following was written in answer to inquiries from Georgia.

Ashland, 28th July, 1843.

Gentlemen:—

I duly received your favor of the 13th inst. in which you inform me that conflicting opinions prevail in your State in regard to my opinions on the policy of protecting domestic manufactures, and you request of me information in relation to them. I take pleasure in complying with your request.

My opinion is that the Revenue necessary to an economical administration of the General Government ought to be derived, as it was for many years, exclusively from duties imposed on our foreign imports, and that a Tariff for that purpose ought to be so adjusted as to afford reasonable encouragement to our domestic manufactures. I am opposed to direct taxes and internal duties except in time of war, when they may be necessary to give vigor and success to our arms. I am opposed to the distinction of trade with foreign powers, all of whom subject our commerce with them to restriction, often very great and burthensome.

These opinions I have always entertained and still entertain. *I never yet knew a policy being so high as to amount to a prohibition of articles on which they were laid. I have thought it best for all states to that there should be competition.* I think it of great importance that a Tariff should possess stability, as frequent changes affect injuriously all our great interests. To impart to it that character it should be moderate, reasonable and certain.

THE VAN ZANDT CASE.

It is doubtless freshly remembered by our readers, that at the last July term of the U. States Circuit Court in Cincinnati, judgements to the amount of seventeen hundred dollars were rendered against John Van Zandt, a citizen of Ohio, in favor of Wharton Jones, a slaveholder of Kentucky. The facts are these:

'A mother, who was legally free, though held a slave, with her daughter, and her daughter's husband and their children, and one or two others, had escaped from slavery in Kentucky. They had accomplished their own escape, and were anxious to get beyond the reach of pursuit. Mr. Van Zandt, a farmer, who frequently attends the markets in Cincinnati, was requested to give them a conveyance in his wagon to Lebanon or Springborough, some thirty or thirty-five miles. He assented—received the fugitives and one or two others, and started on his way. Two ruffians, without legal process, and without any request from the slaveholder, followed him, forcibly stopped him on the highway, seized all the fugitives, and carried them off into Kentucky. Upon the testimony of these persons, chiefly, who had thus been guilty of a penitentiary offence under the laws of Ohio, the verdicts in question were rendered against Van Zandt. One of these verdicts was made up in part of a reward of four hundred and fifty dollars, paid these ruffians, by the slaveholder, for their daring violation of Ohio law.—This reward was claimed and paid under a statute of Kentucky, which requires the masters of escaped slaves to pay one hundred dollars per head to any individual who shall, in a free state, seize a fugitive slave and return him to his master. This verdict, which was for $1289, has been set aside on technical grounds, and the case will have to be tried over again. The other verdict, which was for $550, the penalty given by the atrocious act of 1793, still remains open. The questions of law arising in the case, will be taken up to Washington, to be considered by the Supreme Court. To enable Van Zandt to carry on the complicated and necessarily extensive litigation arising in these cases, and to indemnify him against the consequences, should judgments be finally rendered against him, the contributions of all lovers of humanity and freedom are solicited. Mr. H. S. Gilmore, one of the Committee appointed to receive funds for this purpose, with a disinterested zeal characteristic of him, has volunteered to visit various sections of the country, with a view to make personal application to all who are disposed to aid this cause. We commend him to our friends everywhere, whether of the old or new organization, whether of the East or of the West. In regard to the object of his voluntary mission, there can be but one feeling among anti slavery men, however they may differ on other matters.

Will our brethren of the press copy the above, and aid, as they may, the object to be accomplished. [Philanthropist.]

CONGRESS.

Organization of the two Houses of Congress—General Ticket Members—Adoption of one hour rule—21st rule—&c.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 4, 1843.

The House of Representatives was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., by the Clerk of the late House, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. who proceeded to call the roll of Members by States.

The names of the members from Maine being responded to, the call of the name of "Edmund Burke "from New-Hampshire (in which State, together with those of Mississippi, Missouri and Georgia, it will be recollected, elections for members of Congress have been held by general ticket,) occasioned the question, which has threatened so much difficulty, of the admission or non-admission of members elected in contravention of the law of Congress, requiring elections by single districts.

Before the call was answered, Mr. John Campbell of S. C. (who is well known as one of the leading Calhoun members of the House) said that before the Clerk proceeded to call the names of the gentlemen from New Hampshire he would ask permission to call their attention to the second section of the Apportionment act [viz: that requiring elections by single districts] and to inquire of them if they had been elected in conformity with its provisions.

Cries from various parts of the Hall, "Go on with the call!"

The Clerk said he had a certificate from Mr. Burke set forth that he had been elected a Member of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire.

Mr. Campbell renewed his call upon the gentlemen themselves, but no answer was returned save frequent cries of "Not no!" "Go on with the roll!" &c.

Mr. C. said he did not wish to delay the organization of the House, but he hoped that all parties would come up to the consideration of this deeply perplexing and painful question in a spirit of moderation and a desire to conform to and support the laws and constitution of the country without respect to party or personal considerations.—He wished merely to read a resolution to the House, upon which no present emergency and state he did not expect at present a vote.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, Kennedy of la. and others objected, and after a conversation on the subject, Mr. C. withdrew the subject for the present.

The calling of the roll was then further pursued and being completed, 155 members appeared to be present, and some four or five others arrived during the day.

The Clerk announced as in order if no objections were made the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Hilliard rose to present in his own name and in the names of about 50 members of the House, a protest declaring their solemn opinion that the other illegality and unconstitutionality of the proceeding by which the House should now elect a Speaker and organize itself with the aid of these members elected by general ticket.

An irregular conversation ensued, in which Messrs. Dromgoole of Va., C. J. Ingersoll, Wise, Duncan and Kennedy, of la. objected to its presentation and entrance upon the Journal of the House. After considerable confusion, Mr. Winthrop moved that the gentleman have leave to read his protest, which was lost—Ayes 69, noes 124.

The election of Speaker, viva voce, was held. Messrs. Hopkins, John Campbell, and Vance being tellers and on the first trial,

John W. Jones was elected by 128 votes; to John White, (late Speaker) 55 votes. [It is notorious that in the Caucus of the "Democrats" the vote stood 77 Jones, (about,) 15 Wilkins, and 19 Lewis.]

Mr. Jones being declared Speaker duly elect for the 28th Congress, was escorted to the Chair by Mr. John Quincy Adams and Mr. Coles of Va. where, after administration by Mr. Dixon H. Lewis of the oath of office, and after the delivery of a few inaugural remarks, he entered upon its duties.

The Members of the House were then qualified in the order of the States.

Mr. Dromgoole of Va. moved to adopt the Rules and Orders of the last Congress for the present.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to adopt the One Hour Rule also. Carried—Yeas 96: Nays 82.

Mr. Adams moved an amendment to Mr. Dromgoole's amendment, to exclude the 21st rule.

Mr. A. said he did not intend to debate the subject; it was too well understood both in the House and in the country, but he called on the majority of the House, certain as they were of being able to make any disposition they chose of petitions to wipe away from the annals of the House the disgrace of abridging the right of petition on the part of the people. These petitions might be received without the slightest danger to any interest in the country.

Mr. Adams's amendment was rejected: Yeas 81, Nays 75—and thus the 21st rule is continued, and Mr. John Quincy Adams excluded.

The rules of last Congress, were then adopted until the report of a committee to be appointed upon the revision of rules, shall have been made, proved to.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll gave notice of a bill at an early day for the relief of Gen. Jackson.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M., by its President *pro tem*, Hon. Willie P. Mangum, and the roll being called, 35 members (a quorum) were found in attendance.

A resolution informing the House of their organization and readiness to proceed to business *was adopted*. Also, one furnishing the usual number—3 daily or their equivalent—of newspapers to the Senators; also, fixing their time of meeting at 12 o'clock M.

The Senate adjourned.

Blair & Rives, were chosen printers for the House at 15 per cent. discount on former prices; the Senate chose Gales & Seaton at the former rates.

Mr. McNulty of Ohio was elected clerk of the House, 124 to 65. He is a Van Buren man.

CITIZENS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

At several public meetings of the citizens of Hallowell, held at the Town Hall the last of which meetings was held on the evening of the 6th of Dec. inst. Hon. Williams Emmons, Chairman:

Committees consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Henry K. Baker, Samuel K. Gilman, Samuel Melvin Jr., Calvin Spaulding, Samuel Locke, Joseph Snow, and D. B. Randall reported the following resolutions, which, after being discussed three evenings, were adopted *unanimously* with the exception of the *third resolution* which passed *by a large majority*.

1 Resolved, That the best, most powerful and most successful means of advancing moral enterprises, is the steady and persevering dissemination of truth in the spirit of kindness and love.

2. Resolved, That in laboring to reclaim the inebriate from his ruinous habits, we know of no other inducements as weighty and prevailing as the use of convincing argument, and affectionate persuasions, enforced by a pure example.

3. Resolved, That in attempting the reform of individuals who sell, as well as of those who use, intoxicating liquors, we rely upon moral suasion as the most potent and beneficial means. But where this has been tried in vain in the case of any offender against the peace and welfare of society, it often becomes necessary for the general good to enforce the provisions and penalties of law; and the vending of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage is so directly and manifestly productive of poverty, disease, vice, degradation and misery in the community, that it justly regarded and punished as a public offence.

4. Resolved, That we deeply regret that some of our fellow-townsmen should still persist in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, notwithstanding all the efforts of the friends of temperance, to persuade them to abandon it; in defiance of the obvious and strong public opinion, in opposition against their course and regardless of all the consequences resulting from their conduct; and we are pained at the necessity which seems to exist, of enforcing the penalties of the penalties of law.

5. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to present to every individual who shall be found to sell intoxicating liquors in this town, in violation of law, after notice given him by said committee to abandon the traffic.

Austin Willey, Samuel Melvin Jr., Isaac Snow, Jesse Aiken and Thomas Hovey were chosen to serve as above committee.

The following preamble and resolution offered by Mr. John Richards were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the laws of our State hold an accessory equally guilty with the man who commits an open crime, and whereas, "he who is not for us, is against us," therefore

Resolved, That the man who at this age of the temperance reform, owns and lets a building for the known purpose of selling ardent spirits, is equally guilty with the man who uses the building for that purpose, and ought to be classed among the rum sellers rather than the temperance reformers of the day.

WM. EMMONS, Chairman.

Sam'l Locke, } Sec'ys
Justin E. Smith, }

VOTE ON THE GAG, 1842.

For the Right of Petition, whigs,		47
Do.	Democrats,	44
		—
		91
Against the Right of Petition, Dem.		64
Do.	whigs.	15
		—
		95

The democrats have a very large majority in the House.

Hon. J. Q. Adams said at Pittsburgh, The subjects on which I differ from the anti slavery party are differences of judgment, from the convictions of my own understanding, over which I have no control. "But perhaps I am with the anti slavery party more nearly than any other in the country."

Mr. Calhoun and the National Convention. The Charleston (S. C.) Chronicle says:

"We believe it is now conceded by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, in this State that there is no longer any hope of receiving the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Indeed we have upon good authority that Mr. Calhoun himself has said that he could not suffer his name to go before that Convention, and would not even receive a nomination from it, if it should be proposed—as it presented it upon the prine ples adopted by the Syracuse Convention in New York!"

A Difficulty—Some of the peace-loving Methodists of the North propose, that for a Bishop to be elected at the next General Conference, a *Southern* man be chosen, who is *not a slaveholder*. But at the South, they say, "Be it so, if possible. They say, "if such be manifest, and what may we expect from the tender mercies of ultraism?"—This is "nothing more or less than that we should make an *anti-slavery* man for the occasion."—[Christian Reflector.

Arrival of the Acadia!

The steam-packet Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrive, on Wednesday afternoon, from Liverpool, have sig left that port on the afternoon of the 11th ult.—She had a rough and boisterous passage, and brings no news of any importance.

It was said that the from steamer Great Britain would be sent from Bristol to London about Christmas, and that she will cross the Atlantic early in the spring.

The state trials at Dublin were going on slowly—and it was thought the proceedings against O'Connel would be abandoned in consequence of an informality of the proceedings before the Grand Jury.

There has been no material changes in the Cotton market. It continues dull, and will probably continue so for some time. The grain market was rather looking up. The crops are generally dull, but freights to America were improving.

Mr. Sanda, an American merchant of great eminence, has been elected Mayor of Liverpool for the ensuing year.

Key West, Nov. 8, 1843.—"I arrived here to day in the brig Lawrence, Capt. Foster, from Bath, (Me.) after a tedious passage of 25 days. During the first 12 days we had incessant gales of head winds. On the morning of the 6th day out, about 8 o'clock, during a heavy squall from N. W., we were surprised by a most angular phenomenon, which, in others, may appear incredible, but is nevertheless true, as every one can testify. A large bright ball, resembling the moon, in the size of a 6 gun ad, appeared between the two masts of the vessel, about 30 or 40 feet from the deck, and burst with a report like that of a heavy clap of thunder, followed by a sharp flash of lightning which nearly all on board. It was indeed, an awfully beautiful sight—the emanating sparks illuminating the air for several minutes after the explosion."—[Savannah Georgian.

Annexation of Texas.—Another objection to the annexation, perhaps more important than all, because more positive and immediate, exists in regard to slavery. By the annexation, of Texas there would be attached to the Un on one hundred thousand square miles more territory, recognizing slavery among its institutions. This is more than nearly twice the extent of New England, and could be cut up into seven States the size of Maryland, which has 9 Representatives in Congress. The accession of strength would give the slave States a great preponderance in the national councils, and enable them, perhaps in a short time, to shape the great policy of the government to suppose this fearful addition to slavery and its influence. With the addition of such a slave mart to the Union, we may bid adieu to the hopes we may now entertain of the gradual extinction of slavery, for we should see into it strength would give the slave power, which could make such additions to its strength, in the shape of new slave territory, as pleased it. For a representative of a free State to vote for the annexation, is a solemn surrender of the rights and interests of his constituents; to oppose it, is subserving the cause of our country and of humanity.—*Republican Journal.*

Abolition Riot in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Friday says—The American Anti-Slavery Convention which commenced its Session in the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street above Fourth, on Monday, had their proceedings disturbed on Wednesday night, by some young rowdies in the gallery, who, from the evening also, several missiles were thrown into the building by individuals outside. When the meeting broke up about 10 o'clock, and as the audience were leaving the church, a collection of some one hundred persons, principally boys and half grown lads, made a demonstration of rioting, by shouting and hooting, and offering some little indignity and annoyance to the members of the convention. The Sheriff was present, and by his promptness and decision quelled the row in its incipient state, and thus prevented any serious consequences. One of the rioters was arrested and put in the Northern Liberties lock up. The prisoner yesterday afternoon had a hearing before Mayor Cannon, and was admitted to bail. The Convention yesterday held two meetings without molestation, and in the afternoon adjourned.

We have seen a great many instances where the toilers have gradually forsaken their best friends, through the combined influence of the enemies of temperance them by mean insinuations and groundless surmises. They began after a while fully to believe these unfounded rumors; to grow cold and distant towards him; to allow their minds to become prejudiced against him, and finally to join in hunting him down. Then would the cunning schemes of their foes be successfully consummated and the cause, for the time, hopelessly injured.—Will the toilers never learn to despise the cowardly insinuations of their political foes, and to consider their abuser of an individual who is known to be faithful to the cause, as an infallible test of a unpurchaseable sincerity?

Married.

In Christ Church, Gardiner, by Rev. Wm. Babcock, Charles Gage, of this Town, to Martha W., daughter of Geo. W. Perkins, Esq.

In Augusta, by Rev. Mr. Howard, of this town, Charles Gage, of this Town, to Martha W., daughter of Geo. W. Perkins, Esq.

In Augusta, John E. Hans to Julia A. Johnson; John Say Sage to Sarah Ann Jones, all of Augusta.

In Winthrop, Thomas Jackson to Jane Chick.

In Readfield, Hiram F. Lowell of Waterville, to Matilda W. Page.

In Waterville, Albert G. Falkoom of Boston, to Tyla Ann Hayden; Randolph E. Crommett to Frances Clifford.

In Turner, Lewis Jones to Christiana Aldan; Ira Cushman, Esq. of Livermore, to Cynthia Cushman.

In Turner, Rev. Wm. M. Birchard of Bozrah, Conn., to Mary Whitman.

In Leeds, Arando Gilbert to Diana T. Wing.

In Ironwicks, D. Clock, Esq. of Mobile, Ala., to Marcia S. D. Melcher.

In Bath, Samuel Higgins 2d, to Betsey D. Lemont; Henry D. Lord of Gorham, Me., to Nancy Purnell Capt. Isaiah Lord, A. Hodgdon to Lucy Ann Jewell.

In Belfast, Benjamin Kinney to Sarah Gentliner of Windsor.

In Westport, Benjamin G. Page of Augusta, to Julia A. Dunton.

In Norridgewock, H. C. Williams of Waterville to Caroline E. Cook.

In Jackson, Oliver T. Rich of Charlestown, Mass., to Adaline J. Lincoln.

In Hampden, Doct. Rufus L. Hinckley of Boston, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Fuller.

In Bangor, Capt. John Fry to Ann Decker; Alford Butler to Caroline D. J. Partridge.

In Orrington, Lyman Kendall of Brewer, to Phebe Green; Ephraim Mills to Rachel Nutton, Robert Green to Nancy Manchester; Benjamin Ricker to Martha Hopkins; James Sylvester to Rebecca Burgess.

In Dover, Me., James Cooper, aged 81, to Susan Young of Windhaven, aged 16.

In Eastport, Isaac Coleman to Elizabeth A. Kerr; John W. Apple to Mary A. Lord, all of Eastport; Samuel Joseph D. Brown to Mary Pierce, both of Campobello.

Died.

In Gardiner, Samuel G., son of William Bradstreet, aged 18.

In Pittston, Mary, wife of Cyrus Yeaton, aged 36.

In East Livermore, Capt. Peter Haines, aged 73.

In Paris, Mrs. Martha W. Thompson, aged 84.

In Winthrop, Mrs. Hannah Hussey, aged 81.

In Wayne, Benjamin Chase, aged 84.

In Westport, Rufus Parsons, aged 76.

In New Castle, Mrs. Susan Hall, aged 41.

In Alna, Lydia Lisenam, formerly of Waterville, aged 93.

In Lincolnville, Lucy, wife of Nathan Knight, Esq. aged 66.

In Bangor, Eliza A., wife of Geo. Mark Trafton, aged 38; Julia W. Wheeler, of Albion, aged 19.

In Buffalo, Ch. Amos Porter, aged 51.

In Wilna, Christopher G. Foss, Esq. aged 34.

In Parkman, Mary, eldest daughter of Timothy Weld, aged 19.

In Portland, Mrs. Emma Ford, aged 74.

In Dedham, William Tobey, aged 55.

In Gorham, John Thomas.

In Norway, John Hill, aged 46.

In Gould's pond, Elon B. Cobb, aged 23.

In Perry, Mrs. Rachel Lozier, aged 72.

In Danseville, Mary, daughter of Hon. Theodore Lincoln, aged 19.

In Havens, on board barque Chastie, George Coombs of Thomaston.

Astonishing News!!!

THE TIME HAS COME, when Consumption may be cleared with a few bottles of medicine. The HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, (England) is the most wonderful curative of

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,

and all diseases of the chest and lungs, in the whole range of pharmacy.

☞ D. F. BRADLEE, 62 Court street Boston, is the sole Agent for the United States.

It may be obtained of the following dealers.

Hallowell, SAM'L ADAMS, Wholesale and Retail.

Portland, George Coleman, Bookseller.

Augusta, F. P. Dillingham, W. Caldwell.

Bangor, David Bugbee.

Belfast, H. G. O. Washburn & Co.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being about to move to the Aroostook, now offers for sale, his farm and stand situated in the centre of Hartford.

The farm contains some 150 acres, conveniently divided into several fields and pastures. Some 30 or 40 acres about the building, all first rate land, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced with stone wall. It likewise contains several acres of meadow land, a part of which is cleared. Had farm produced this year about 40 tons of hay which amount may easily be increased, with plenty of good pasturing and young growing wood.

The premises are in good order, and have nearly new, thoroughly finished, a cellar as good as the best, a good wood house, two barns and other necessary out buildings; a store 45 feet by 24, well finished and well situated for trade; a good orchard of choice fruits mostly grafts.

The farm is well watered. The house is supplied by an aqueduct with pure water, good for all domestic purposes. Finally things are convenient and right.

Within a few rods are a good grist and saw-mill likewise a tanner, shoemaker, blacksmith &c. &c. all engaged in a prosperous school district, with a good new school house, within 70 or 80 rods &c. &c. Being anxious to sell immediately I shall offer this property all together at the very low price of two thousand dollars. It will be made easy to suit purchasers. Or I will sell the buildings, with part or all of the land, without the store, or the store alone, as may suit, at a bargain. For further information please call at the premises.

WINSLOW HALL.

Hartford Nov. 20, 1843.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Encourage Home Manufacture, and save 30 per ct.

HOLDEN'S AMERICAN LIQUID BLACKING is now decidedly the best article of the kind in the market, and is warranted to give satisfaction. It contains a greater quantity of Oil than other things usually do, and is very beneficial to the leather.

It may be obtained, at wholesale and retail, of the Manufacturer, E. S. Holden, 42 Union Street, Boston.

BLACKING! BLACKING!!

JUST received a large supply of Holden's American Liquid Blacking, equal to Day & Martin's much celebrated, for sale wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's prices, by

S. PAGE & CO.

Also—just received a fresh supply of Corsets and Mourning Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., for sale as above, at prices reduced.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1843.

THE LIBERTY STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED ON

THURSDAY MORNING,

Communications for the Standard, to be addressed (post paid) to

AUSTIN WILLEY—EDITOR.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

MATHEWS & STEVENS'S PRINTERS, GARDINER, ME.

Terms—Two Dollars per annum in advance.

Sands's Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or habit of the system, namely

Scurvy, Scurfiness, or King's Evil—Rheumatism—Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions—Pimples—or Pustules on the face—Blotches—Boils—Tumors—Chronic—Sore Eyes—Ring Worm or tetter—Scald Head—Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints—Stubborn Ulcers—Syphilitic Symptoms—Scirrhous—Lumbago—and the disease resulting from an injudicious use of Mercury—Ascites—or Dropsy—Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scrofula disease. It speaks for itself.

Brunswick, Nov. 25, 1842.

Messrs. Sands, Gent—Although I am disfigured and deformed, for life I have not lost my reputation; nor, I trust, my health; and shall cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, than the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a small red spot, attended with itching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and continuing upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, and seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until finally, the nose was entirely eaten off: the passage for conveying tears from the eye, being also obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lips, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham, England, and my case is well known there. The first physicians in the kingdom prescribed for me, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed to take 63 drops of the 'Tincture of Iodine' three times a day, which I continued for 6 months without any material amelioration. I applied Oil of Vitriol to the parts. After this I used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I tried every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment and relinquished all hopes of ever getting well.

Many pronounced the disease a cancer, but Dr. M—, under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofulous Lupsus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May. The disease continued gradually to increase, extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and surround my parts.

While crossing on the ferry-boat from Brooklyn to New York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance, and thus accosted me: 'My friend, have you used the Sarsaparilla?' 'No,' I replied. 'Then use it, for I believe it will cure you.' Being thus addressed by a stranger, I was induced to make trial of a medicine so highly recommended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and wonderful to tell, after using two Sarsaparilla less than two months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its ravages, all those racking and tormenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep soundly, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the right medicine and get cured.

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude,

Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD,

Nutria Alley, Pearl Street.

State of New York, } On this 25th day of
City of Brooklyn, ss. } Nov. 1842, before me cause Tho's Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he signed the same. HENRY C. MURPHY.

Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sand's Sarsaparilla will remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and depraved condition of the general constitution, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Blotes, Pustules on the face, chronic, Sore Eyes, Ringworms or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn Ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, and constitutional disorders arising from use of Mercury, female derangements, and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings, 173 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult cases of disease to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

S. PAGE & Co. Agents, by special appointment, of the proprietors, for Hallowell and vicinity.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, will be published at Worcester, Mass. the first number of a weekly periodical with the above title, to be edited by the subscriber.

It will aim to promote the christian citizen into the full stature of a perfect man, in the discharge of all his Religious, Social and Political Duties. Avoiding the rocks of sectarian controverted points of religious belief, it will seek to extract from the spirit of the Gospel, a practical christianity, which shall pervade the heart and inspire all the duties of life. It will be a Temperance Paper to the entire Religion, and specifically to the cause of Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Peace, and Self-education: each of which will occupy a special department in every number.

While presenting all the moral, social, political and pecuniary bearings of Slavery, it will never admit the distorted figures and noisy rhetoric of wind declamation nor the lurid phraseology of vindictive satire and ridicule. On the contrary, it will test, on our southern brethren, the cool, calm logic of christian philosophy and love, the tender persuasion of reason, and the irresistible argument of demonstration.

Self-education:—This department will commence with a series of *Letters to an Apprentice*, suggesting attractive modes of reflection and rules of conduct, calculated to develope his mind, and make him an eminent artisan and useful citizen.

A condensed summary of the general news, extracts from current Literature, and notice of new publications will be added, to make it an acceptible Family paper.

TERMS—The Christian Citizen will be about the size of the New York Daily Tribune, and published once a week at $1 per annum in advance.

All communications addressed, postage paid, to the subscriber. ELIHU BURRITT.

Worcester, Mass. Oct. 23, 1843.

S. PAGE & CO.

Wholesale & Retail.

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

W. I. Goods, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs.

AND MACHINE CARDS.

No. 2 Kennebec Row,

HALLOWELL, ME.

HENRY B. STANTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 10 State Street, (*up stairs*) Boston.

Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Massachusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bankruptcy, Equity, Admiralty, &c.

References:—Samuel E. Sewall, Esq. Boston.
Daniel Cady, Esq, Johnstown.
Boston, Oct. 1842. New York.

THE UNPARALLELLED ISSUE PLASTERS and PEARS for issues, for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS.

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[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHILDHOOD.

BY MRS. C. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Oh! bright they gleam in memory's fair sky,
And sweet the thought they bring—
The visions of my childhood days,
When life's sun first came on my gazing,
When forth from every waving tree,
And every flower's cup—
A sweet strain of love and kind gladness
To Heaven's blue arch went up.

No other skies seem half so fair
As those of earlier days—
Which blent my childish voice of prayer
With Nature's song of praise.
In dreams they hang above me yet,
In an intensely blue,
As when my heart first felt the consolations of the
Sweet inspiration drew.

I wonder if the moon's pale light
Still falls within my bower—
To bathe upon the tendrilled vine,
And silver over the flower;
Perchance those vines are torn away,
Those trees all lowly laid—
And crushed to earth the cherished flowers
Which grew beneath their shade.

I hope they've spared the aged thorn,
Which grew beside the brook—
With shining leaves and snowy buds,
So fitfully tinged with pink;
To shed upon the summer air,
Its fragrant breath at eve;
As when each blossom seemed an urn
Whence incense rose to heaven!

Oh! oft in thought I seem to rove
Again the pebbly shore,
And listen to the lute-like tones,
I ne'er shall list to more!
Soft as the light upon that sea,
Those silvery voices come—
Sweet as its low-breathed melody,
On men-ry's waters home

Land of my love! forever dear!
Again my yet spring,
Thy memories come my heart to cheer!
Like some familiar strain,
Which brings sweet thoughts of love and home,
The pilgrim's spirit o'er,
And bids the shadows flit away,
Which veiled his path before!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to Supreme Being for parental care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people. From the settlement of our forefathers on this continent—through the dangers attendant upon the early years of a savage wilderness—through a long period of Colonial dependence—through the war of the Revolution—in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing Republican forms of Government—in the hazards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences, and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the People and sustained by their will, the superintending hand of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of His parental watchfulness over our beloved country. We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the present state of the health of our fellow citizens, with some partial and local exceptions, during the past season—for the abundance with which the earth has yielded up its fruits to the labors of the husbandman—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts—for the continued growth of our population and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, upon these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you, in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our fellow citizens and to advance the glory of our common country.

Since the adjournment of Congress the Executive has relaxed no effort to render secure and permanent the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to mar or interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to that part of country known as the Oregon territory, still remain in dispute. The United States would be at all times ready to negotiate upon the subject, at the expense of any other nation; but we believe they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a claim to any territory which does not belong to them, they would not be willingly consent to a surrender of their rights.—After the most rigid, and as far as practicable, unbiased examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that the rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty-second and fifty-fourth degrees of North latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those whose have preceded the present Executive of the U. S., acted, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually advantageous to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British government, propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. The Minister at London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will be done to compromit the rights or honor of the U. States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the meantime it is proper to remark, that no settlement contrary to that already established in the territory, or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow—and in view of these facts, I shall repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such points on the line of travel, as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as circumstances may of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of a free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in principle and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which have arisen, from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade, have been placed in a fair train of adjustment. In the case of the Malabar and Pocahontas, full satisfaction will be allowed. In the cases of the Tygra and Seamew, the British Government admit that satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jones, the same admission is made, so far as that vessel and cargo will be paid to the owners, while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel—and in the case of the Douglass, her Majesty's government has expressed its determination to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore entertained, that most, if not all of these cases will be speedily settled. No new cases have arisen since the ratification of the Treaty at Washington; and it is confidently anticipated, that the slave trade, under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether suppressed.

The occasional interruption experienced by our fellow citizens engaged in the fisheries on the sentations upon this subject have been made, but as yet no definitive answer to our representation has been received from the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much importance to be neglected, remain still to be adjusted between the two countries. By the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of July, 1815, it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied on either country on the produce imported from the other, for a term of ten years; and in an act of Parliament, was admitted from the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the payment of a duty of one penny a quarter, while the same article paid a duty of twenty shillings, including the United States, was subjected to the payment of a duty of twenty shillings a quarter. Our Minister at London has from time to time brought this subject to the consideration of the British Government, but so far without success. He is instructed to renew his representations upon it.

Some years since a claim was preferred against the British Government on the part of certain American merchants, for the return of export duties paid upon the shipments of American goods to the United States, after the duty on similar articles exported to other countries had been repealed, and consequently in contravention of the commercial convention between the two nations, securing to us equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain, but obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the claim have arisen, and the amount for which it is proposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has not yet been refunded. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and I cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjustment.

I am happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria, and Russia, as well as with the other powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress. Spain has been agitated with internal convulsions for months past, from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to recover—which, under a more liberal system of commercial policy, on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old and so far as our oriental possessions are concerned, its almost forsaken channels, thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

The Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce, which, since its establishment in 1833, has been steadily growing in power and importance, and now embraces all the principal states of German States and embraces a population of 27,000,000 of people united for all the purposes of commercial intercourse with each other and with foreign states, which, from time to time, have assented to exchanges on principles more liberal than are offered in the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin, the importance of the German Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry, morality and other valuable qualities of the German nation, have always been well known and appreciated. On this subject I cannot but refer you to the interesting and able report of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that while our cotton is admitted free of duty, and the duty on rice has been much reduced, our tobacco, which is the staple of the United States, is subjected to very increased consumption, a strong disposition has been recently evinced by that great body to reduce, upon certain conditions, their present duty upon tobacco. This subject I have thought it my duty, in connection with interesting subject ever made by any European power, I cannot but regard it as well calculated to remove the only impediment which has so far existed to the more intimate commercial intercourse between us and them. In this view, our Minister at Berlin, who has heretofore industriously pursued the subject, has been instructed to enter upon the negotiation of a commercial treaty, which, if it will open new advantages to the agricultural interests of the United States, and a more free and extensive market for our manufactures, will affect injuriously no existing interest in this country. Should the negotiation be crowned with success, its results will be communicated to both houses of Congress.

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Mexican and Texian Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as a fact of extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in ante patum of a public discussion, which it has been permitted to carry on in newspaper publications, as lately to take place in Congress, relative to the annexation of Texas to the United States, should have so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced the determination to visit any such anticipated decision by the national declaration of war against the United States. If designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question, as a subject for its calm deliberation and final judgment, the Executive has reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will not be influenced by a threat of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the government fail, for any such cause, to discharge its duties to this country.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with the sacrifice of many individuals, have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or sea, for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during the time she has been recognized as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized states. Mexico, nevertheless, persevers in her plans of reconquest, and refuses to recognise her independence, but by predatory incursions to which I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice and the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and officers of the court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore defenceless citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage, thus for crime to go unpunished and immorality to pass unrebuked. This mode of warfare is evermore to be deprecated, and over such a war, it may be said, so many years between these two States humanity has had great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be regarded only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it, but the effects are far more extensive. The Creator of the Universe has given man the Earth for his resting place, and the fruits for his substance. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first and fair path of the scene of desolation affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars and rumors of wars, therefore, let all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and we feel all the rights of a neighborhood hospitality. Our citizens are deeply involved in the matter, since however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers. Nor can the Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to embitter against them, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations, which, inter only on advancing their own special views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike destructive to the nation granting them and detrimental to the interests of the United States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering the Texian as separated from the United States by a mere geographical line, and bound to us, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the U. States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining states, make contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them, and that the most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language and live under similar institutions, that her security